

2025

Progress Report on China's Climate Change Adaptation

Ministry of Ecology and Environment of
the People's Republic of China
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Foreword

In 2025, the global average near-surface temperature was approximately 1.43°C above pre-industrial levels, and 0.55°C above the normal value, indicating that global warming continues. China experienced frequent regional and periodic high-temperature heatwaves, prominent precipitation extremes, and alternating floods and droughts across different regions, exerting significant impacts on natural ecosystems and economic and social systems. It is imperative to accelerate the enhancement of climate change adaptation capacity and effectively address systemic climate risks.

In the face of the complex and severe climate situation, localities and departments have effectively prevented and responded to risks, advancing key climate change adaptation tasks to yield tangible results. To date, China has basically established a policy framework and institutional mechanisms for climate change adaptation; the capacity for climate change monitoring and early warning, risk assessment, and disaster prevention and control has been significantly enhanced; climate change adaptation actions in key areas and regions have been solidly advanced; and a favorable atmosphere of proactive societal participation in climate change adaptation has initially taken shape.

In September 2025, at the United Nations Climate Change Summit, President Xi Jinping announced China’s new round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), setting the goal of basically building a climate-resilient society by 2035, which anchors the direction and provides guidance for China's climate change adaptation efforts. In July 2024, the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee proposed for the first time to "improve the working systems for adapting to climate change". In October 2025, the Recommendations for the 15th Five-Year Plan adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee further proposed to "improve the working systems for adapting to climate change and enhance the capacity to respond to climate change, especially extreme weather". In March 2026, the Outline for the 15th Five-Year Plan proposed to "improve the working systems for adapting to climate change, strengthen the assessment of climate change impacts and risks on key vulnerable areas and regions, and enhance the capacity to respond to climate change, especially extreme weather". To

implement the new round of NDC targets and in accordance with the requirements of the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee and the Outline for the 15th Five-Year Plan, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment is taking the lead in accelerating the improvement of the climate change adaptation working system and striving to establish a full-chain closed-loop workflow of "observation-assessment-action-feedback-enhancement".

This report systematically summarizes the progress and effectiveness of China's climate change adaptation efforts in 2025, aiming to enhance understanding of adaptation efforts from all sides, continuously advance climate change adaptation policies and actions at all levels, share China's practices and experiences, and make positive contributions to building a Beautiful China and advancing global climate governance.

I. Overview of Climate Change Conditions in 2025

Temperatures remained at historically high levels, with frequent extreme high-temperature events. In 2025, the national average temperature was 10.9°C, 1.0°C higher than normal, tying with 2024 as the highest on record. Temperatures were elevated across all four seasons, with summer being the hottest on record for the same period, and winter characterized by sharp fluctuations between warm and cold spells. The national average number of high-temperature days was 16.5, the highest since 1961. The first high-temperature episode occurred early; the strongest summer high-temperature episode (June 30 to September 9) lasted 72 days, the third longest on record, with daily maximum temperatures at 56 national meteorological stations reaching or breaking historical extremes. In autumn, large-scale "late-summer heatwave" episodes occurred successively in Jiangnan and northern South China. After the onset of autumn, cold air episodes were generally fewer and weaker than normal, and southern Northeast China and eastern North China exhibited characteristics of a "short autumn and early winter".

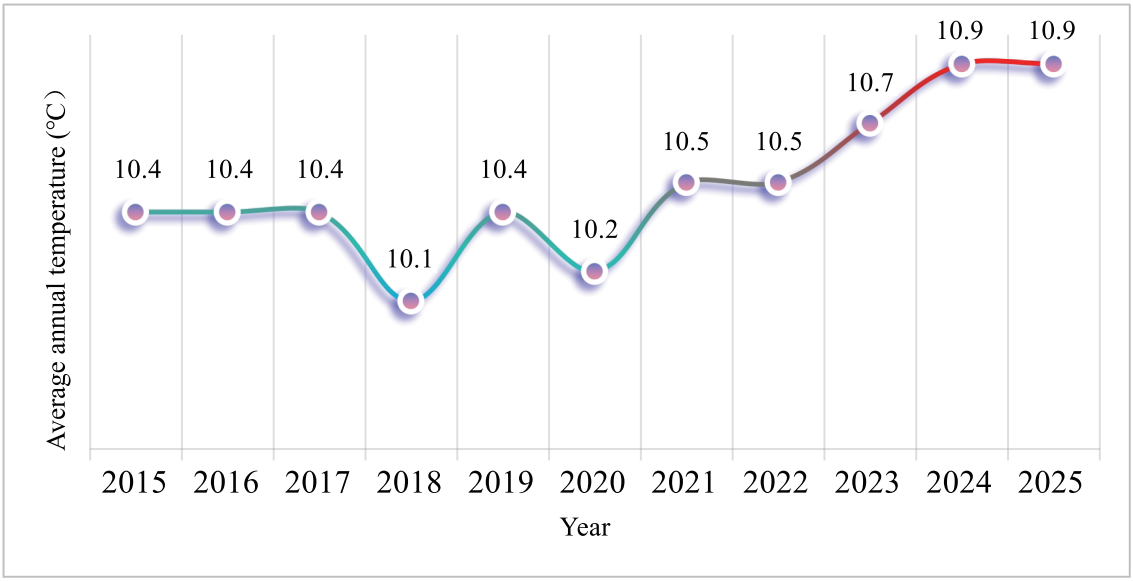


Figure 1. National average annual temperature, 2015–2025

Precipitation was above normal, with heavy rainfall causing floods in many places. In 2025, the national average precipitation reached 668 mm, 4.5% above normal. There were 43 regional heavy rainfall episodes, 13 more than normal for the same period. The rainy season

began earlier than usual and brought more rainfall. The rainy season in North China received 356.6 mm of precipitation, lasting 29 days longer than normal, ranking first in history in both precipitation and duration. The autumn rain in West China reached 387.1 mm, 95% above normal, setting a new historical record, with Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Chongqing and other places suffering from floods. The flood season began 17 days earlier than normal, and the main flood season was significantly prolonged. During the flood season (March 15 to September 15), 33 regional rainstorm episodes occurred, with daily precipitation at 209 national meteorological stations reaching extreme values and 35 stations breaking historical extremes, demonstrating high point intensity and wide spatial coverage. Affected by heavy precipitation, 913 rivers nationwide experienced floods above warning levels, about 10% more than normal, and 42 rivers exceeded historical measured records.

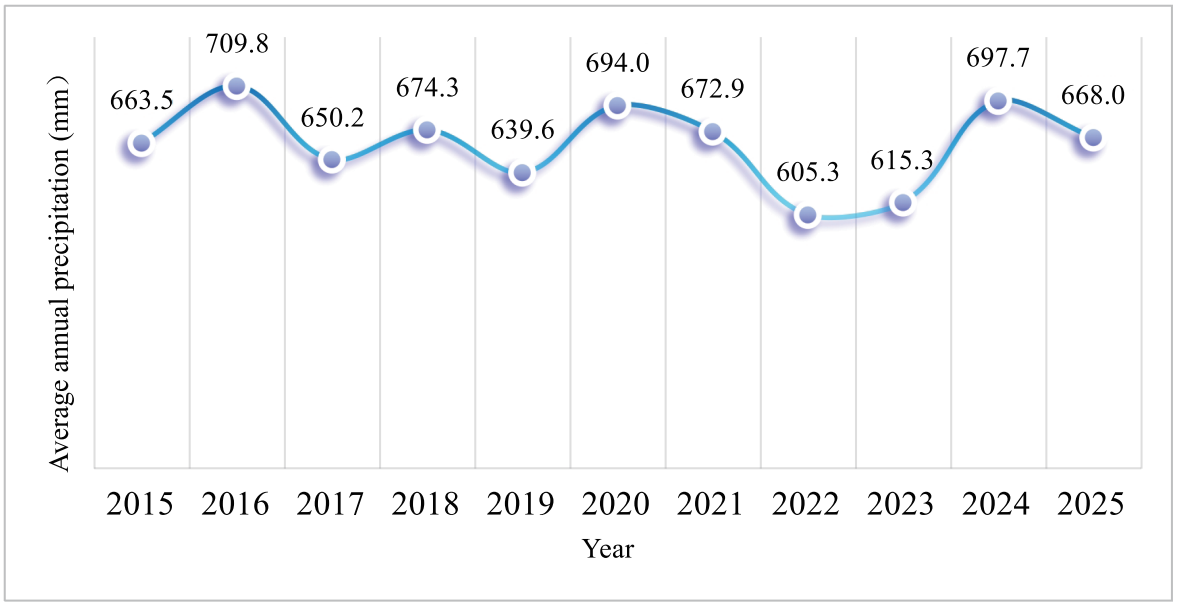


Figure 2. National average annual precipitation, 2015–2025

Regional and periodic droughts were prominent, with severe drought conditions in key river basins. Winter-spring droughts occurred in Southwest China, spring-summer droughts occurred in some northern winter wheat regions, and summer droughts occurred in the Huang-Huai and Jiang-Huai regions. From January to May, the average number of drought days in Guangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu was the highest for the same period since 1961. From

late April to June, meteorological drought continued to develop in eastern Northwest China, Huang-Huai and eastern Sichuan, with the area of extreme drought at its peak reaching 350,000 square kilometers, and severe drought conditions in some areas. From January to August, precipitation and inflow in the Hanjiang River Basin continued to be below normal, the Danjiangkou Reservoir once fell below the dead water level, and the middle and lower reaches of the Hanjiang River main stream experienced the lowest water levels on record.

Severe convective weather episodes were above normal, with the number of gale days and their affected areas reaching new highs. In 2025, China experienced 40 regional severe convective weather episodes, more than the average of the past five years. The national average number of gale days (instantaneous wind speed ≥ 17.2 m/s) was 18.6, 4.0 days more than normal, the highest since 1991. During the flood season, 37 severe convective weather episodes occurred, characterized by many gale days, strong extremity and large affected areas. During the flood season, 2,227 national stations (92% of the total) monitored gale weather, the highest for the same period since 1961. From April 11 to 13, large-scale extreme gale weather occurred in central and eastern China, with gusts of Force 12 or above in 23 provinces, and maximum wind speeds at 64 national stations breaking historical extremes. Wind and hail disasters were numerous and widespread, occurring to varying degrees in all provinces, but overall losses were relatively light.

The number of typhoons formed and making landfall was above normal, with strong autumn typhoons concentratedly affecting South China. The number of typhoons formed and making landfall was above normal, with 27 typhoons formed, 1.9 more than the normal average (25.1), of which 10 made landfall, 2.8 more than normal. In terms of intensity, they exhibited characteristics of "weak in summer and strong in autumn". From late September to early October, autumn typhoons concentratedly and successively affected South China. On September 8 and 19, "Tapah" and "Mitag" made landfall successively on the coast of Guangdong as severe tropical storms. From September 23 to 25, "Ragasa" made landfall three times successively on the coast of South China, the strongest typhoon to make landfall on the Chinese mainland this year. Affected by typhoons such as "Ragasa", "Bualoi" and "Matmo", the Pearl River Basin experienced sustained heavy rainfall, with cumulative areal

precipitation more than double the normal for the same period.

In 2025, various disasters occurred in a superimposed and frequent manner nationwide. Meteorological disasters such as rainstorms and floods, droughts, and typhoons affected 6.061 million hectares of crops, caused 628 deaths and missing persons, and resulted in direct economic losses of 231.78 billion yuan, decreases of 64.5%, 26.3%, and 28.8% respectively compared with the average of the past decade. Among them, rainstorms and floods accounted for 43% of the total affected area from meteorological disasters, droughts 31%, wind and hail disasters 21%, typhoon disasters 4%, and low-temperature freezing and snow disasters 1%.

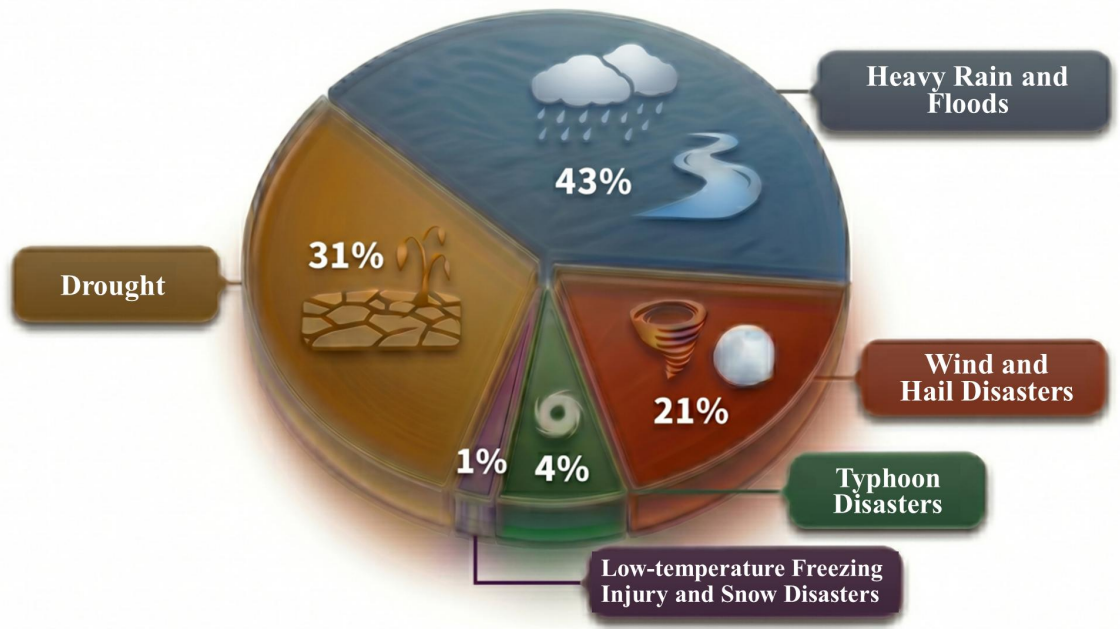


Figure 3. Share of affected areas by major meteorological disasters in China in 2025

II. Strengthening Climate Change Monitoring, Early Warning and Risk Management

(i) Building an Integrated Observation System Coordinated Across Land, Sea, Air and Space

Multi-sphere observation capacity of the Earth system has been continuously expanded.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, six Fengyun meteorological satellites were launched, providing services to 133 countries and regions worldwide. A radar monitoring network composed of 842 weather radars has been built, covering more than 90% of populated areas, with a severe weather monitoring and identification rate of 83%, effectively enhancing the capacity to monitor small- and medium-scale severe weather such as heavy precipitation and hail. More than 100,000 ground meteorological observation stations, 9 atmospheric background stations, and 27 national climate observatories have been built, and the first overseas atmospheric background station was established on the Antarctic continent. Relevant departments have jointly built and shared 137,000 hydrological stations, 16,000 ecological environment and natural resources monitoring stations, and more than 10,000 monitoring stations for agriculture, energy and power, and land surveying and mapping. In addition, an upper-air meteorological observation network composed of 131 Beidou radiosonde stations and the world's largest ground-based remote sensing vertical observation network have been built, significantly enhancing upper-air meteorological observation accuracy and vertical monitoring capacity.

(ii) Strengthening Severe Weather Forecasting and Early Warning

The level of precise meteorological forecasting and risk early warning has been enhanced. The research, development, and application of intelligent meteorological forecasting models such as "Fenglei", "Fengqing" and "Fengshun" have been advanced, with the number of available forecast days in the Northern Hemisphere and core indicators of sub-seasonal forecasting reaching internationally advanced levels. A "seamless and full-coverage" intelligent digital meteorological forecasting system has been established, with the highest resolution of national land forecast products refined to 1 kilometer and updated every 10 minutes within 3 hours. The *Action Plan for Enhancing Meteorological Disaster Risk Early Warning Capacity (2025–2027)* has been issued, promoting the extension of severe weather early warning to meteorological disaster risk early warning.

The capacity for nowcasting and very short-range early warning of extreme severe weather has been enhanced. The *Implementation Plan for Enhancing Nowcasting and Very Short-Range Early Warning Capacity for Extreme Severe Weather (2025–2026)* has been

issued, focusing on high-risk areas of meteorological disasters, striving to improve the accuracy of severe weather forecasting within 0 to 12 hours, the targeting of early warnings, and the timeliness of early warning information dissemination, and addressing shortcomings in the monitoring, forecasting, and early warning of small- and medium-scale extreme severe weather.

(iii) Intensifying Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment

The precision of climate system simulation and risk identification has been improved. A new-generation Earth system model, CAS-ESM3.0, has been developed, achieving kilometer-level ultra-high-resolution simulation with a 5-kilometer atmosphere and 1-kilometer ocean, adding new modules for ocean waves, ice sheets and dynamic crops, and significantly improving the simulation accuracy of the climate system. A multi-scale climate extreme event risk assessment and mapping system has been developed, integrating multi-hazard risk elements such as high temperatures, rainstorms, droughts, and typhoons, and building a platform integrating data management, scenario simulation, and visualization, significantly enhancing refined risk identification capacity from the national to local levels.

Guidance for climate change impact and risk assessment has been strengthened. The *Technical Guidelines for Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment (for Trial Implementation)* has been issued, providing guidance for key industries and relevant localities in conducting climate change impact and risk assessment. The *China Climate Change and Its Impact and Risk Indicator Dataset* has been compiled, screening and sorting 200 relevant quantitative indicators, systematically reflecting climate change facts, impacts and risks.

(iv) Enhancing Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction

The front-loaded safeguard role of meteorological disaster prevention and reduction has been continuously strengthened. The development of the meteorological disaster prevention work system has been deepened, promoting pilot coordination of meteorological disaster prevention in multi-province border areas such as Zhejiang-Anhui-Fujian-Jiangxi, Jiangsu-Shandong-Anhui-Henan, and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, promoting coordinated governance of regional meteorological disaster prevention and reduction, and accelerating the

development of smart city meteorological disaster prevention and reduction systems. The "pre-disaster, facing-disaster, during-disaster and post-disaster" full-chain progressive meteorological service model has been optimized, and typical experiences and practices from Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan and other places have been promoted. For high-impact meteorological secondary and derivative disasters, the application of kilometer-level and minute-level high spatiotemporal resolution risk early warning products for flash floods, landslides and debris flows has been piloted.

The level of extreme weather prevention has been continuously improved. Work division plans for preventing and responding to extreme weather and enhancing flood control and disaster reduction capacity in northern China have been issued successively, coordinating the strengthening of capacity building for extreme weather event prevention and response, project planning and engineering construction. Early warning responses to severe convective weather have been promptly initiated, with 45 early warning notices compiled and issued, and point-to-point reminders to localities to take timely disaster prevention and risk avoidance measures. The *National Emergency Plan for Low-Temperature Rain, Snow and Freezing Disasters* has been issued, establishing and improving the prevention and response working mechanism.

Normalized geological disaster monitoring, early warning, and risk identification have been carried out. The construction of geological disaster monitoring and early warning stations and automated monitoring equipment has continued. As of the end of 2025, geological disaster meteorological risk early warning platforms had been established in 30 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), 229 cities (prefectures) and 2,053 counties (cities and districts), and a flash flood and debris flow forecasting and early warning system had been developed, achieving nowcasting 1.5 hours in advance with an accuracy rate exceeding 75%. A total of 185 national-level 72-hour and 190 national-level 24-hour early warning products were issued. A disaster prevention and reduction command center was built, and 62 geological disaster defense responses were initiated and completed. The annual updated identification of high- and medium-susceptibility geological disaster areas has continued. Twelve provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) carried out 283

county-level dual risk control pilots (cumulatively reaching 483 counties in 22 provinces), identifying 37,689 geological disaster hidden danger points and 139,000 risk areas (covering an area of 150,000 square kilometers).

The development of professional emergency rescue teams has been steadily advanced. Specialized plans have been formulated for low-temperature rain, snow and freezing disasters and snow disasters, emergency rescue force preparation in key river basins during critical flood control periods, and the suppression of major and extraordinarily severe forest and grassland fires. A total of 419 fire water rescue professional teams have been deployed, 6 cross-border forest and grassland firefighting rescue teams have been built, and the composition of professional forces has been optimized. The construction of engineering emergency rescue forces and capacity has been strengthened, the National Engineering Rescue Service Project has been implemented, the safeguard mechanism for engineering emergency rescue capacity building has been improved, and 11 engineering emergency rescue forces have been deployed for normalized training and standby duty. Special central funds have supported engineering rescue, water engineering rescue, and engineering rescue emergency surveying, as well as the allocation of more than 200 sets/units/vessels of advanced and applicable equipment in fields such as excavation and rescue, road clearance, demolition and support, communication and command, and water rescue for national-level professional teams safeguarding the implementation of major national projects. Two MA60 fixed-wing firefighting aircraft and two Wing Loong II unmanned aerial vehicles have been dynamically deployed in key disaster areas. In 2025, the China National Comprehensive Fire and Rescue Team mobilized more than 146,000 person-times, participated in more than 12,000 flood control and rescue operations, and rescued and evacuated more than 33,000 people; it mobilized more than 120,000 person-times and 418 helicopter sorties, and handled 272 forest and grassland fire incidents.

(v) Solidly Advancing Comprehensive Management of Flood Season Risks

The capacity for precise forecasting and monitoring and early warning during the flood season has been continuously enhanced. The characteristics of flood season precipitation in central and eastern China, such as "more in the north and south, less in the middle, and a

stronger rainy season in North China", were accurately predicted three months in advance, providing strong support for advance deployment of prevention and minimizing the impact of meteorological disasters to the greatest extent. Nowcasting precipitation forecasts have been put into application, providing advance assessment of heavy rainfall and typhoon impact trends, rolling release of flood forecasts and river flood and drought warnings, and sending 2.21 billion flash flood disaster warning text messages. Multiple flash flood disasters avoided casualties due to timely early warning and early evacuation.

The scientific and precise dispatch of water conservancy projects has achieved remarkable results. An emergency working mechanism for the low and dry water level of the Danjiangkou Reservoir was established and activated for 100 days, systematically dispatching the reservoir group in the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River to replenish 1.79 billion cubic meters of water to the Danjiangkou Reservoir, and coordinating the Yangtze-to-Hanjiang Water Diversion and Hanjiang-to-Weihe River Water Diversion projects to supplement water sources through multiple lines, ensuring the water supply security of the middle route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project, the middle and lower reaches of the Hanjiang River, and Xi'an City. Coordinating autumn flood defense and flood resource utilization, the Three Gorges Reservoir in the Yangtze River Basin and the Danjiangkou Reservoir were impounded to normal water levels, and the total water storage of the basin reservoir group reached a historical high. The backbone reservoir group in the middle reaches of the Yellow River Basin increased its water storage by 7.235 billion cubic meters, fully achieving the storage target. Important control projects in the Pearl River Basin were all filled to capacity for the first time, and the water storage of multiple backbone reservoirs reached historical highs. At the end of the flood season, key reservoirs nationwide stored 13% more water than normal. In 2025, China effectively resisted floods above warning levels in 913 rivers and floods exceeding historical measured records in 42 rivers. A total of 6,894 large and medium-sized reservoirs retained 120.2 billion cubic meters of floodwater, preventing the inundation of 1,082 cities and towns and 8.3039 million mu of farmland, and avoiding the evacuation of 3.06 million people.

Flood control and emergency support in disaster-prone and multi-disaster areas have

been strengthened. Pre-flood season inspections were carried out in the seven major river basins and key areas, pre-flood season preparations were strengthened, and flood disasters in Guangdong, Guizhou, Hunan, Beijing and other places during the early flood season and critical flood control period were effectively responded to. The *Measures for Compensation for the Use of Flood Storage and Detention Areas* was revised and implemented to safeguard the rights and interests of people in flood storage and detention areas. The investigation and management of safety risks and hidden hazards in construction sites, mines and other areas during the flood season were deployed and strengthened. Comprehensive utilization of big data monitoring means such as towers, communications and electricity was made to quickly identify network-disconnected areas and send early warnings in a timely manner. A total of 102,000 disaster-prone and remote villages nationwide were urged and guided to equip themselves with baseline communication equipment, and 240 emergency communication unmanned aerial vehicles were deployed, forming an 8-hour communication guarantee circle. A nationwide 370 MHz emergency command wireless communication network was initially built, covering nearly 80% of urban areas and 40% of disaster-prone and remote areas.

Safe travel of the public during the flood season has been ensured. The provincial-level and road-section-level flood season defense and response working mechanism has been improved, urging and guiding more than 40,000 expressway and ordinary national and provincial trunk highway sections affected by orange-level and above heavy rainfall warnings to implement early warning "call-response" measures. A total of 1,751 monitoring and early warning facilities for high-risk and above expressway sections have been deployed, and 31 provincial-level monitoring and early warning systems have been basically built and put into operation. Flood season highway disaster risk and hidden hazard investigations were carried out, and a total of 2,147 high-risk and above road sections and 3,378 relatively major and above disaster-related hidden danger points were identified nationwide. The dispatch for heavy rainfall and typhoon defense and inter-departmental consultation and assessment have been continuously strengthened, with 101 heavy rainfall defense responses and 24 typhoon defense responses initiated. Localities have been urged to automatically initiate Level I, II, III and IV heavy rainfall defense responses corresponding to red, orange, yellow and blue rainstorm warning levels, optimize and improve the highway network operation monitoring

platform, and forward more than 20,000 red and orange warning messages at the county level and above.

III. Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity of Natural Ecosystems

(i) Water resources

Groundwater monitoring and management capacity has been continuously enhanced. The *2024 Annual Report on Groundwater Resources Survey and Assessment* and the *2025 Special Monitoring Results Report on Groundwater Levels and the Monthly Groundwater Dynamics Report* have been compiled and incorporated into the "One Map" for natural resources management and territorial spatial planning and the "National Water Conservancy One Map". The *2025 China Groundwater Resources Quality Annual Report* has been compiled. The National Groundwater Monitoring Project has been operated efficiently, with inspections and maintenance completed for 20,469 national groundwater monitoring stations, obtaining more than 112 million items of water level and temperature data and 14,518 sets of water quality data, comprehensively grasping the groundwater dynamics of major plains and basins nationwide. The delineation of groundwater prohibition zones and restriction zones has been successfully completed. The real-time groundwater management and information application sharing platform has been upgraded, enhancing the data sharing service capacity of the monitoring project. The operation and maintenance management functions of the National Groundwater Monitoring Project have been improved, enhancing digital and intelligent operation and maintenance management capacity.

The construction of major national water network projects has been advanced in a coordinated manner. A total of 47,563 water conservancy projects of various types were implemented throughout the year. The feasibility studies for the follow-up first phase of the Taipu River project and the Liaodong Peninsula Water Resources Allocation Project in Liaoning were approved. Twenty-seven major projects, including the adjustment and construction of the flood discharge zones in the reaches below Fushan and the XiashanKou-WoheKou section on the main stream of the Huaihe River, and the Yin Da Ji Min project in Sichuan, commenced construction. The diversion tunnel of the Guxian Water

Conservancy Hub Project on the Yellow River was successfully completed. The South-to-North Water Diversion Project continues to play a strategic role. As of the end of 2025, the first phase of the eastern and middle routes had transferred more than 87 billion cubic meters of water cumulatively, benefiting 195 million people, providing solid water security for drinking water safety in northern China and the ecological restoration of rivers and lakes.

Water resource utilization efficiency has been steadily improved. The *Opinions on Comprehensively Building the Institutional and Policy System for Water Conservation* and the *Assessment Measures for Implementing the Rigid Constraints System on Water Resources* have been issued, systematically building a nationwide water conservation policy system. Dual control of total water consumption and intensity has been strengthened, 14 national standards for mandatory water consumption quotas in the Yellow River Basin have been formulated, online measurement has been basically achieved for water withdrawals above designated scale, and the area of comprehensive agricultural water price reform has reached 1.086 billion mu. In 2025, the total national water consumption achieved zero growth. Preliminary statistics show that water consumption per 10,000 yuan of GDP decreased by about 4% compared with 2024. The effective utilization coefficient of farmland irrigation water increased from 0.580 to 0.583 compared with 2024, and the utilization of non-conventional water exceeded 25 billion cubic meters, far exceeding the 14th Five-Year Plan target.

Positive results have been achieved in the ecological and environmental protection of rivers and lakes. The *Measures for the Administration of Ecological Flow of Rivers and Lakes (for Trial Implementation)* and the *Opinions on Comprehensively Advancing the Construction of Happy Rivers and Lakes* have been issued, using institutional mechanisms to safeguard the ecological bottom line of rivers and lakes. The revival targets for 88 mother rivers (lakes) were successfully completed. The Xiliao River, which had been dried up for 27 years, achieved full-course flow, and the Yimu Spring in Baoding, which had been depleted for 60 years, resumed flowing. In 2025, the proportion of water quality sections rated good (Grade I–III) in the seven major river basins including the Yangtze River and the Yellow

River, as well as the rivers of Northwest China, Southwest China and the Zhejiang-Fujian region, was 93.0%, up 0.6 percentage points year on year. Among 209 key lakes (reservoirs), 78.5% had good water quality (Grade I–III), up 1.4 percentage points year on year.

(ii) Terrestrial Ecosystems

Ecological protection and restoration and soil and water conservation have continued to yield results. The annual national land change survey and the forest, grassland, wetland and desertification survey and monitoring have been advanced in a coordinated manner, clarifying the national annual land use status, the status of forest, grassland and wetland resources, and changes in desertified, sandy and rocky desertified land, and an annual national survey and monitoring report has been compiled. Major projects for the protection and restoration of important ecosystems and the integrated protection and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts have been advanced, the battle against desertification in the Three-North region has been fought well, and 3.563 million hectares of afforestation and 4.927 million hectares of degraded grassland restoration and management were completed throughout the year. The forest coverage rate reached 25.09%, the forest and grassland coverage rate exceeded 56%, and the forest stock volume reached 20.988 billion cubic meters, achieving the 2030 NDC forest stock volume target ahead of schedule. Soil and water conservation and sandy land management have been advanced in a coordinated manner. In 2025, more than 62,000 square kilometers of new soil erosion control area was added, and the cumulative total during the 14th Five-Year Plan period exceeded 340,000 square kilometers. The national soil and water conservation rate reached 73.09%. A total of 3.289 million hectares of sandy and rocky desertified land were treated, and the national sandy land area decreased by 2.0032 million hectares compared with the beginning of the 14th Five-Year Plan period. Wetland protection and management have been strengthened. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, more than 1,000 wetland protection projects were implemented cumulatively, 289,600 hectares of wetlands were scientifically restored, and the wetland area remained stable at more than 800 million mu. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, 3.35 million mu of historically abandoned mines were restored and treated, exceeding the established target of 2.8 million mu, effectively improving the ecology and living

environment of mining areas.

Comprehensive prevention and control of forest and grassland fires and pests have achieved solid results. The construction of lightning fire monitoring and prevention pilot areas has continued, with 204 fire prevention projects implemented. Special actions to dynamically clear major hidden dangers of forest and grassland fires and investigate and deal with illegal fire use have continued, with 114,500 hidden dangers rectified and 94,000 cases of illegal outdoor fire use stopped. Consultation and assessment of extreme weather and nowcasting have been strengthened, and national extreme weather risk warnings, high forest and grassland fire danger warnings, and high forest and grassland fire danger weather alerts have been issued in a timely manner. The early warning "call-response" mechanism has been implemented, with 5 emergency responses initiated and adjusted in a timely manner, and command levels elevated for important and sensitive fires. A total of 14.667 million hectares of forestry and grassland pest control were implemented, the occurrence area of forestry and grassland pests declined steadily, the expected targets of the 14th Five-Year Plan campaign for the prevention and control of pine wilt disease were achieved, and the number of county-level epidemic areas, township-level epidemic points, occurrence area and dead trees achieved the "four declines".

Biodiversity protection in terrestrial ecosystems has been deepened. *The Implementation Plan for Major Projects on Biodiversity Protection (2025–2030)* has been issued, promoting the institutionalization, project-based management and systematization of biodiversity protection in China. The fishing ban system covers all seven major inland river basins, and the populations of numerous rare and endangered wild animals and plants have grown steadily. Since the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban in the Yangtze River, a total of 351 fish species have been monitored in the Yangtze River Basin from 2021 to 2025, an increase of 43 species compared with before the ban.

(iii) Oceans and Coastal Zones

Marine climate monitoring and assessment have been carried out in an orderly manner. Spring and autumn El Niño and climate prediction consultations were organized, monitoring

and prediction of offshore and global sea surface temperature and ocean heat content were carried out, and the *Monthly Report on Global Ocean Monitoring*, the *Monthly Report on China's Marine Climate Monitoring*, the *Ocean and China Climate Outlook*, and the *Annual Report on Global Sea Surface Temperature and Ocean Heat Content Monitoring* were released. In response to anomalous marine climate phenomena in 2025, six issues of the *Bulletin on Oceans and Major Climate Events* were released. In 2025, the annual average sea surface temperature in China's offshore waters was 21.05°C, 0.76°C higher than normal (1981–2010 average). All four major sea areas exhibited significant warming characteristics, with the most pronounced warming in the Bohai Sea and the northern Yellow Sea.

Marine disaster prevention and sea level rise response have been advanced in a coordinated manner. Marine disaster prevention zones have been delineated, the normalized updating of national marine disaster risk basic data has been advanced, and the application of achievements such as marine disaster risk zones in Zhejiang, Guangdong and Hainan has been deepened. The *China Marine Disaster Annual Report* has been compiled, systematically tracking disaster processes and impacts such as storm surges. Monitoring of sea level changes, impact investigations and risk assessments have continued, with more than 140 sea level change monitoring stations established, and investigations into disaster impacts such as coastal erosion and seawater intrusion and the zoning of coastal sea level rise risks have been advanced. The *China Sea Level Bulletin* has been compiled, promptly publishing sea level change conditions and prediction results.

The quality of the marine ecological environment has continued to improve. Coastal provinces and cities have been guided to accelerate the implementation of central government-funded marine ecological protection and restoration projects, with a cumulative allocation of 19.68 billion yuan in central government incentive and subsidy funds. As of the end of 2025, about 940 kilometers of coastline and about 830,000 mu of coastal wetlands had been remediated and restored nationwide, and the excellent rate of typical marine ecosystems such as coral reefs had increased to more than 60%. More than 10,000 hectares of new mangroves were planted nationwide, achieving the 14th Five-Year Plan target ahead of schedule. The overall marine environment remained stable and improving throughout the year,

seawater quality remained generally stable, and the proportion of water quality of Class I and II in nearshore waters reached 84.9%. The task of clearing 1.46 million mu of Spartina alterniflora nationwide was completed, fundamentally curbing its unlimited spread and further consolidating the ecological security barrier of coastal wetlands.

IV. Improving the Adaptive Capacity of Economic and Social Systems

(i) Agriculture and food security

The utilization pattern of Agro-climatic resources has been optimized. The pilot census and zoning of Agro-climatic resources have been advanced in depth. The *2025 Work Plan for Deepening the Pilot Census and Zoning of Agro-Climatic Resources* was issued, adding 10 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), 1 city and 9 crops, cumulatively covering 17 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), 1 city, with pilot crops increased to 14. By mapping six categories of climate zoning maps for pilot crops—planting, yield, quality, major meteorological disasters, major pests and diseases, and economic benefits—support has been provided for the scientific utilization of climate resources and the optimization of agricultural layout.

The stress resistance and emergency support capacity of the seed industry have been continuously enhanced. The breeding of resistant varieties has been advanced, a disease-resistant variety category has been added to the national cotton variety approval standards, and identification platforms for crop traits such as high-temperature tolerance, cold resistance and disease resistance have been established, with the breeding and promotion of superior varieties that are water-saving and drought-resistant, saline-alkali tolerant, and pest and disease resistant. The emergency seed supply guarantee capacity has been enhanced, the 2026 national disaster relief and reserve seed storage plan has been adjusted and optimized, and the reserve of short-growth-period miscellaneous grains, beans and vegetable seeds suitable for disaster relief has been increased. The national and provincial two-level annual seed reserves exceeded 100 million kilograms, ensuring seed allocation and transportation. More than 4 million kilograms of national disaster relief and reserve seeds such as rice and soybeans were approved for use, effectively meeting the requirements for replanting and

changing crops.

The agricultural disaster prevention, mitigation and relief support capacity has been steadily improved. The *Emergency Plan for Major Agricultural Natural Disasters* was revised and issued, and guiding opinions on strengthening agricultural disaster prevention, mitigation and relief capacity building and work plans for scientifically responding to agricultural natural disasters were issued. A total of 36 early warning messages were jointly released with meteorological departments. Disaster monitoring and dispatch have been strengthened, and an "agricultural disaster map" has been compiled. More than 300,000 person-times of experts and agricultural technicians were dispatched to guide disaster relief and post-disaster production recovery on the front line. In response to the spring drought in the Huang-Huai-Hai region, rain enhancement operations were carried out in a timely manner, with a cumulative rainfall enhancement of 400 million cubic meters. Central disaster relief funds were allocated in a timely manner to support post-disaster production recovery such as flood control and drought relief, pest and disease control, and rush harvesting and drying. Countermeasures for agricultural disaster prevention, mitigation and relief and enhancing agricultural resilience during the 15th Five-Year Plan period have been studied and proposed.

Grain production has maintained a steady and increasing trend. In response to the situation of frequent extreme weather and floods in the north and droughts in the south, the repair and renovation of farmland ditches and the construction of flood control, drainage and disaster-resistant infrastructure in northern China have been accelerated, and emergency water sources and irrigation project support in drought areas have been improved. More than 1 billion mu of high-standard farmland has been built cumulatively. Throughout the year, more than 4 million mu-times of acidified cultivated land were treated in key counties. A model for controlling black soil degradation and a technical model for comprehensive improvement and utilization of saline-alkali land have been established and applied on a large scale in Northeast and Northwest China. The coordinated dispatch of agricultural machinery and equipment has been strengthened, efficiently completing summer and autumn crop rush harvesting and sowing operations, ensuring a national grain output increase of 8.4 million tonnes compared with 2024 and a 1.1% increase in grain yield per unit area.

The effectiveness of fishery disaster risk management has been enhanced. The prevention and response to extreme severe weather and marine fishing vessel safety production at key time nodes have been strengthened, emergency duty and marine early warning information have been sent in a timely manner, and 16 typhoons and extreme weather such as northern cold waves and gales have been effectively responded to. The fishing vessel meteorological service platform was officially released and put into operation, adding wave monitoring and early warning, and promoting the realization of real-time visualization of fishing vessel positions and meteorological information in all sea areas. In response to natural disasters such as high temperatures, rainstorms and typhoons, technical guidelines for summer aquaculture have been formulated, and pilot projects for marine aquaculture meteorological disaster risk early warning have been carried out in Liaoning, Shandong and Guangdong. The *National Guide for Meteorological Disaster Risk Early Warning Services for Aquaculture (for Trial Implementation)* has been issued, establishing and improving the aquaculture disaster early warning mechanism and enhancing disaster prevention effectiveness.

(ii) Health and Public Sanitation

Health adaptation to climate change actions have been comprehensively advanced. The *Implementation Plan for the Healthy Environment Promotion Action under the Healthy China Initiative (2025–2030)* has been issued, incorporating health adaptation to climate change into the action to enhance environmental health risk management capacity. The *Guidelines for Public Action on Health Adaptation to Climate Change* has been released, a meteorological and health collaboration mechanism guided by early health warning for climate change has been established, and 12 issues of national-level high-temperature health risk early warnings and health tips have been jointly released, demonstrating and driving 23 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and more than 170 cities (districts and counties) to carry out high-temperature health risk early warning and health tip work. The National Expert Committee on Climate Change and Health has been established to improve the management and decision-making level in the field of climate change and health in China. The English version of the *National Action Plan for Health Adaptation to Climate Change (2025–2030)* has been released, and the first round of assessment of climate change health risks,

vulnerability and adaptive capacity has been organized.

(iii) Climate-Sensitive Secondary and Tertiary Industries

Meteorological service support in key areas has been optimized. Risk warnings for dry hot winds in the northern winter wheat region were jointly released, with an estimated recovery of about 1.15 million tonnes of wheat losses. The summer climate situation and its impact on electricity supply and demand were assessed, and summer/winter peak meteorological services were provided to more than 80 key energy units. Graded and classified management and control of expressways during the flood season has been strengthened, documents such as the *Working Mechanism for Highway Defense and Response to Severe Weather During the Flood Season* have been issued, and a list of high-impact severe weather sections of 501 expressways nationwide has been identified through investigation. Focusing on the national ecological security barriers of the "three eco-zones and four shelterbelts", meteorological support for comprehensive desertification control and the construction of key ecological projects such as the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program has been advanced in a coordinated manner. For the first time, national high-temperature health risk early warning services were released to the public. The *Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Coordination and Synergy to Promote the High-Quality Development of Health and Wellness Meteorological Services* has been issued, launching health and wellness destinations and 64 national boutique tourism routes. The *Development Plan for the Financial Meteorological Service System* has been formulated, launching financial meteorological index services.

The capacity for energy supply guarantee and stable operation has been continuously enhanced. Power safety risk prevention and control and emergency support have been strengthened, with natural disaster risks sorted out weekly, relevant risks for the next month analyzed and assessed monthly, disaster situations analyzed quarterly with reports formed and power safety risk control meetings held. More than 120 early warning messages for disasters such as low-temperature rain, snow and freezing, gales and severe convection were issued cumulatively throughout the year. Hydropower dispatch and operation have been optimized by coordinating flood control, power generation, water supply and ecological needs. During the critical summer peak period from June to August, both hydropower generation and

peak-shaving electricity increased, and the overall operation of cascade hydropower nationwide was good. At the end of the 2025 flood season, the adjustable water volume of controlling reservoirs in major river basins increased by 6.8% year on year, reaching the highest level for the same period in nearly five years, and the overall storage rate increased by 5 percentage points compared with the same period of the previous year, effectively guaranteeing winter and spring power supply and ecological water replenishment. The construction of natural gas backbone pipelines, branch pipelines and gas storage and peak-shaving facilities has been comprehensively advanced, monitoring and early warning products for extreme weather and geological disasters have been developed and launched, and the guarantee of natural gas for summer peak periods and heating and livelihood use in northern China has been ensured.

Climate adaptation capacity in the tourism sector has been enhanced. Scenic areas have been guided to cooperate with meteorological, water conservancy, and emergency management departments in disaster early warning, to develop targeted contingency plans for severe weather, and to strengthen service guarantees and tourist care in special weather conditions. Based on seasonal and solar term climate changes and tourism resource characteristics, national boutique rural tourism routes with distinct seasonal and solar term characteristics, such as spring outings and autumn leaf viewing, summer and winter retreats, and flower and foliage appreciation, have been launched.

The climate resilience construction of transportation infrastructure and disaster prevention have been advanced in a coordinated manner. The Highway Safety and Resilience Enhancement Project has been implemented, the *Implementation Plan for Enhancing Highway Safety and Resilience (2025–2028)* has been issued, and 46 national expressway safety and resilience enhancement projects have all commenced construction, involving 6,517 kilometers. A special action to improve the quality and safety of highway survey and design has been carried out, focusing on key areas such as refined slope and drainage design and anti-scour protection of water-related structures, to enhance the capacity of facilities to respond to climate change. Disaster weather defense and response have been carried out well, and more than ten documents, including the *Proactive Defense Measures for*

Severe Weather Such as Heavy Rainfall, Typhoons, and Low-Temperature Rain, Snow and Freezing Conditions in the Transport Sector, have been formulated. The flood control and drainage of national civil transport airports have been steadily advanced, the construction of the infrastructure monitoring system for civil transport airports has been comprehensively advanced, and the capacity to monitor, warn and prevent secondary disasters caused by extreme weather has been enhanced. The *Code for General Design of Seaports* has been revised and issued, adding requirements for measures to be taken by coastal ports in response to sea level rise.

V. Fostering a Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation

(i) Coordinating Climate Adaptation and Risk Prevention in Territorial Spatial Planning

Climate change factors have been taken into account in municipal- and county-level territorial spatial master plans. Localities have been guided to strictly follow the requirements of the *Guidelines for the Formulation of Municipal-Level Territorial Spatial Master Plans*, comprehensively consider the impact of climate change and other factors on spatial development and protection, and carry out the formulation of municipal- and county-level territorial spatial master plans. Based on disaster risk assessment, the disaster prevention and reduction targets and fortification standards for major disaster types have been determined, and disaster risk areas have been delineated. The standards, layout requirements and disaster prevention and reduction measures for various major disaster prevention facilities such as flood (tide) control have been clarified, and the redundancy of lifeline projects has been appropriately increased. As of the end of 2025, municipal- and county-level territorial spatial master plans had all been approved and implemented.

Spatial planning and management of coastal zones and nearshore sea areas has been continuously strengthened. The relevant requirements of territorial spatial master plans have been implemented, coastal provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have been guided to build a land-sea integrated disaster defense system and strengthen responses to sea level rise and climate change, Marine disaster risk prevention has been taken as a basic condition for optimizing the spatial layout of coastal land areas, with industrial and urban

layouts adjusted according to the comprehensive marine disaster risk zoning levels.

(ii) Orderly Advancing Provincial-Level Climate Change Adaptation Actions

Policy and planning guidance and working mechanism innovation have been strengthened. Provincial-level regions have strengthened the supply of climate change adaptation policies, intensively issuing policy documents covering multiple key areas such as top-level design for climate change adaptation, health adaptation, agriculture and rural areas, ecological protection, disaster prevention and reduction, infrastructure, and green finance, building a provincial-level climate change adaptation policy system featuring multi-departmental coordinated advancement and provincial-municipal-county linked implementation, providing solid institutional support for systematically enhancing regional comprehensive response capacity to extreme weather and climate events. Many places have explored systematically planning climate risk prevention and control and ecological resilience enhancement in territorial spatial planning. Guangxi has incorporated climate change adaptation-related requirements throughout the entire process of optimizing urban development boundaries and reviewing access to ecological protection red lines, providing spatial guarantees for enhancing regional climate resilience. Shanghai has innovated its management approach by building a list of key climate change adaptation projects for 2024–2025, refining and implementing local key climate change adaptation tasks, and promoting the inclusion of the first batch of 94 projects in the project database. As of 2025, 84 projects had been completed on schedule. Hunan has promoted inter-departmental data and information sharing, achieving real-time inter-departmental sharing and application of data from 3,545 meteorological stations, 254 hydrological stations, 1,845 reservoirs and 590 river water level stations across the province, thereby providing precise support for flood control and drought relief decision-making.

Climate change monitoring, early warning and risk management capacity has been gradually strengthened. The layout of monitoring stations has been continuously optimized. Anhui has focused on densely deploying weather radars and automatic meteorological stations in disaster-prone and frequent areas, with the province's radar monitoring coverage at 1 kilometer above ground increased to 96% and the average spacing of automatic

meteorological stations shortened from 6.1 kilometers to 5.0 kilometers. The capacity for climate change monitoring, prediction and early warning has been enhanced. Sichuan has jointly developed and operated an artificial intelligence nowcasting model, promoting a systematic increase of 5 percentage points in nowcasting accuracy, with the spatiotemporal resolution of 0–2 hour nowcasting refined to 5 minutes and 100 meters, and 2–72 hour forecasting improved to 30 minutes and 1 kilometer. Many places have strengthened climate change monitoring, assessment and risk analysis capacity building. Beijing has systematically carried out climate change risk assessment from the three dimensions of hazard, exposure and vulnerability, analyzed the risk characteristics of extreme weather and climate events under future scenarios, and achieved high-precision, interpretable loss risk estimation for rainstorm disasters. Meteorological disaster risk management has been strengthened. Hainan has jointly issued defense guidelines with multiple departments for water-related tourism, scenic areas, and school suspensions, established a joint emergency rescue mechanism, and promoted inter-departmental data sharing.

The adaptive capacity of natural ecosystems to climate change has been steadily improved. Qinghai has advanced the construction of the plateau water network project. Projects such as the Yin-Da-Ji-Huang Water Diversion Project and the Nalenggele River Water Conservancy Hub have been completed and commissioned. The management of multiple rivers and flash flood gullies, including the Huangshui River, Chahanwusu River and Habu River, and the repair and reinforcement of reservoirs and silt dams have been carried out in an orderly manner, with 14 small and medium-sized reservoirs and 4 reservoir supporting projects under continued construction. Shanxi has continuously improved the river basin flood control engineering system, with the flood control compliance rate of the Fenhe River main stream levees increased from 65% to 95%, and 76 dangerous reservoirs and 209 silt dams completed risk removal and reinforcement. Since the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Shaanxi has treated a cumulative area of 17,200 square kilometers of soil erosion, with a soil and water conservation rate of 70.81%, achieving a "double decline" in both the area and intensity of soil erosion. Guangdong added more than 1,500 hectares of new mangroves in 2025, with a cumulative total of 4,931.09 hectares of mangroves planted and 2,682.10 hectares restored, effectively preventing typhoon, storm surge and coastal erosion risks.

The adaptive capacity of economic and social systems to climate change has been significantly enhanced. Provinces have strengthened agricultural climate resilience in light of regional climate endowments. Henan has built an farmland ecological meteorological remote sensing application system, regularly releasing refined agricultural weather forecast products for mechanical harvesting, drying and sowing, and providing normalized services for grain safety production. In terms of health adaptation to climate change, fifteen provinces have issued provincial-level action plans, and seven provinces have publicly operated provincial-level high- or low-temperature health risk forecasting platforms. Shandong has established a localized high-temperature health risk early warning technical system, which precisely dividing the entire province into three-level risk areas based on counties (cities and districts), and issuing four issues of high-temperature health risk early warnings and graded health tips. Many places have advanced the resilience-building of infrastructure in key areas in a coordinated manner. Jiangsu has focused on risk scenarios such as urban waterlogging and water supply pipe bursts, developed a series of prediction and early warning models and built a full-process, full-life-cycle regulatory system, which has been applied to the urban lifeline safety engineering construction of 13 prefecture-level cities and 40 counties (cities). Zhejiang has cumulatively built 38 standardized ice observation stations covering 381 ice-prone sections, taking the lead in establishing a "network-province-locality" three-level ice-melting linkage mechanism, achieving a systematic leap in the power grid's ice resistance and disaster prevention capacity.

(iii) Continuously Deepening the Development of Climate-Resilient Cities

A climate change adaptation governance system has been initially established. Many places have strengthened coordination and guidance by establishing leading groups, special working teams, or relying on permanent deliberative mechanisms such as leading groups for addressing climate change and ecological environmental protection committees, formulating the *2025 Key Task List for the pilot program*, incorporating annual key tasks into the *Local 2025 Action Plan for Addressing Climate Change*, and advancing the implementation of pilot construction tasks in a coordinated manner. Pilot cities have strengthened top-level design for climate change adaptation. Twenty-five pilots have issued implementation plans for

climate-resilient city pilots. Shenzhen City has released the country's first municipal-level medium- and long-term plan for climate change adaptation, building a "1+4+17" implementation framework, supported by special plans for territorial space, flood control and drainage, and other areas to strengthen guidance. Data and information sharing for urban climate change adaptation has been promoted. Shangluo City has integrated and connected 350 categories of data from 10 departments, achieving efficient "one map" risk management. Funding guarantees have been strengthened. Xixian New Area has included 12 climate-resilient projects in the climate investment and financing pilot project database, helping 4 climate adaptation projects resolve financing needs of 2.53 billion yuan.

Climate risk assessment and monitoring and early warning have achieved positive results. Twenty-two pilot cities have carried out climate change impact identification and risk assessment, and 13 pilots have compiled urban climate risk maps, providing technical support for scientifically planning climate adaptation actions. Hohhot City, for instance, has used global climate models and downscaling techniques to estimate future climate risk change trends across the city, scientifically assessing the impacts and risks of climate change on water resources, ecosystems, urban safety and public health, and proposing adaptive countermeasures. Pilot cities have actively optimized the layout of meteorological observation station networks. Jinhua City, based on the reality of its interlaced mountainous and hilly terrain and frequent severe convective weather, has focused on extending the deployment of automatic meteorological stations to mountain valleys, remote townships, and potential geological hazard sites. It has also increased the density of monitoring points for local short-duration rainfall, gales and other elements, with the severe weather monitoring rate remaining stable at 95%.

Climate resilience in key areas has been steadily improved. Some pilots have improved the urban wind and thermal environment through ventilation corridors and three-dimensional greening. Lishui City has implemented the "introducing wind into the city" project, building two-level ventilation corridors based on water system ecological spaces, opening up urban ventilation channels, and effectively alleviating the urban heat island effect. Urban safety defense systems have been built with communities as the basic unit. Haikou City has built a

"government-led, community-coordinated, resident-participated" governance network, shifting from "passive disaster avoidance" to "proactive disaster prevention", and exploring two distinctive paths for fishery community climate change adaptation: the "ecological value transformation" of Beigang Island and the "fishery-tourism integration" of Rongshanliao. The safe and stable operation of urban transportation has been ensured. Shiyan City has fully considered the impacts of extreme precipitation, low-temperature freezing and gales on road surfaces, drainage, freezing and bridge wind resistance in newly built highways, optimizing the design and site selection of highways and pipelines. Chengdu City has formulated and implemented the *Guidelines for the Implementation of Flood Control and Drainage in Rail Transit Engineering*, uniformly adopting the 200-year return period flood water level fortification standard. The service functions of urban ecosystems have been enhanced. Fuzhou City has compiled a biodiversity protection strategy and action plan, and Mentougou District of Beijing has basically completed a comprehensive management platform for intelligent biodiversity monitoring. Health adaptation to climate change actions have been solidly advanced. Binhai New Area of Tianjin has released resident health tips on high-temperature and high-humidity conditions and the prevention of intestinal infectious diseases after rainstorms through the WeChat public account of the district CDC, and Guangyuan City has released low-temperature cold wave levels and health tips to the public in real time through the "Low-Temperature Cold Wave Health Risk Early Warning Information Release Platform". Pilots in Southwest China have focused on enhancing agricultural industry resilience. Qujing City has creatively promoted "tobacco-bean" and "mulberry-potato" rotations and "konjac+corn" intercropping, with diversified planting structures enhancing the ability of crops to withstand extreme weather shocks.

(iv) Enhancing climate risk preparedness in vulnerable regions

Climate change adaptation work on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has been steadily advanced. A multi-sphere comprehensive monitoring station network on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has been built, enhancing the observation capacity for small- and medium-scale meteorological disasters. The fourth Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Ecological Environmental Protection and Climate Change Adaptation on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau was

held to coordinate the advancement of the comprehensive observation system construction on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Sichuan has compiled and released a list of climate change facts, impacts and risks for the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, issued and implemented the country's first cross-regional adaptation action plan, the *Sichuan Province Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (2025–2035)*, regularly released comprehensive assessment reports on typical glaciers and their ecological environmental quality, held the "2025 International Year of Glacier Preservation" Dagu Glacier International High-Level Academic Forum, and launched the "Let Glaciers Cool Down" initiative. The Tibet Autonomous Region has implemented a series of major ecological restoration projects, strengthening the protection of three major ecological barriers: the Changtang Plateau in northwestern Tibet, the Hengduan Mountains in eastern Tibet, and the Himalayas.

Water and ecological security in the Yellow River Basin have been effectively guaranteed. Gansu has implemented the flood control and management project for the Gansu section of the Yellow River, coordinating the systematic management of 13 major tributaries, 172 small and medium-sized rivers and 58 key flash flood gullies, with a cumulative treated river length of 3,825 kilometers. Sichuan has systematically implemented the Ruoergai County Sandy Land Management Project (Phase III), taking precise measures for different types of desertification, treating 53,000 mu of sandy land, increasing average grassland vegetation coverage by more than 30%, effectively curbing the trend of ecological degradation, and effectively guaranteeing the ecological security of the upper reaches of the Yellow River Basin. As of 2025, a total of 9,452 soil and water conservation plans for production and construction projects had been approved in the Yellow River Basin, with a cumulative preliminary treatment area of 29.0471 million hectares of soil erosion, a cumulative construction of 60,200 silt dams, a soil and water conservation rate of 69.75%, and a basin vegetation coverage rate of 100%.

The basic climate adaptation capacity of the Qinghai Lake Basin has been continuously strengthened. Qinghai has organized research on the impact of climate change on the ecosystem of the Qinghai Lake Basin, built a multi-scale spatiotemporal database and digital twin model for Qinghai Lake, studied the trend of Qinghai Lake water level changes, and

provided timely response support for basin water resource management and ecological dispatch. Research on the hydrological evolution trend of Qinghai Lake has been carried out, and the construction of six new hydrological survey cross-sections, including the Halegai River and Ganzi River of Qinghai Lake, has been completed, initially building a hydrological monitoring network for the Qinghai Lake Basin. The construction of the natural protected area system has been accelerated. The Qinghai Lake National Park candidate area has innovatively established a "three certificates" full-cycle management mechanism, and the creation assessment and acceptance work has been completed in an orderly manner.

VI. Advancing the Guarantee Mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation

(i) Strengthening Fiscal and Financial Support

Fiscal support for climate change adaptation has been strengthened. A total of 16 rapid disaster relief fund allocation mechanisms were activated throughout the year, with disaster relief funds allocated immediately to minimize disaster losses and casualties to the greatest extent. Special winter-spring relief funds were allocated, benefiting 26.0138 million people and ensuring that disaster-affected people stay warm through the winter. Support was provided to about 200 counties nationwide to carry out comprehensive disaster prevention capacity building, addressing prominent problems such as disruptions to transportation, communications and power at the grassroots level caused by disasters. Agricultural insurance was promoted to play an important role in stabilizing farmers' incomes and ensuring food security, and localities were guided to improve the catastrophe insurance guarantee system and build a multi-level disaster risk sharing mechanism.

The scope of financial support for climate adaptation has been gradually expanded. The *Green Finance Supported Project Catalogue (2025 Edition)* was jointly issued, incorporating activities with obvious climate adaptation benefits, such as the construction and operation of major natural disaster prevention facilities, ecological protection and restoration, and water resource conservation and utilization, into the support scope, and encouraging financial institutions to provide support for related projects. The *Biodiversity Finance Catalogue (Trial Draft)* was promoted for trial use in 26 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities)

nationwide, incorporating climate adaptation content such as "ecosystem-based adaptation activities" into the support scope. In 2025, China's green loan balance reached 44.77 trillion yuan, up 20.2% year on year, with an increase of 7.72 trillion yuan for the year. Among them, the balance of loans for ecological protection, restoration and utilization was 5.03 trillion yuan, an increase of 646.1 billion yuan for the year.

(ii) Enhancing Scientific and Technological Support

The layout of climate adaptation research has been continuously optimized. Oriented to the needs of climate change adaptation work, major science and technology projects such as ocean meteorological forecasting applications and coordinated hydrological-ecological regulation in the Loess Plateau river basins have been deployed through strategic pilot science and technology programs, improving the research layout. Pathways for addressing climate change in the transportation sector have been explored, and research and development projects such as enhancing infrastructure lifespan under extreme climate conditions and climate risk prevention and control for waterway transportation facilities have been solidly advanced.

Research on disaster risk prevention and control in key regions has been continuously deepened. Remote sensing inversion has been used to obtain ground subsidence rates in China's coastal zones, a national subsidence risk zoning map has been compiled, and a compound disaster risk identification framework centered on ground subsidence has been initially built. For inland river basins in arid regions, the problem of complex meteorological-hydrological drought transmission mechanisms caused by high variability in hydrological recharge has been revealed, and drought mitigation pathways have been proposed. For key regions such as the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the arid zones of Northwest China, the intrinsic patterns by which compound extreme climate events such as dry hot winds exacerbate ecosystem vulnerability have been clarified, the mechanism by which warming in thermokarst collapse areas of permafrost regions promotes soil respiration has been identified, and the impact mechanisms of compound extreme climate events on ecosystems have been revealed.

(iii) Strengthening Capacity Building

Local capacity building for climate change adaptation and disaster prevention and reduction science communication have been systematically advanced. The *Guidelines for Local Capacity Building for Addressing Climate Change* have been compiled to guide localities in improving their climate change response work level and basic capacity. The *2024 National Typical Cases of Successful Disaster Avoidance and Evasion*, covering multiple disaster types such as river floods, urban and rural waterlogging, flash floods and debris flows, landslides, typhoons, and forest and grassland fires, was published. The book *Discovering Disaster Risks and Hidden Hazards Around You*, edited by the lead editor, was successfully shortlisted for the China Excellent Science Popularization Book List. A disaster prevention and avoidance column was opened to promote and publicize innovative practices and advanced experiences in grassroots disaster avoidance and evasion. In conjunction with important nodes such as the National Disaster Prevention and Reduction Day, the International Day for Disaster Reduction, and the Work Safety Month, public service advertisements were broadcast on CCTV, disaster prevention and reduction themed public service posters were published in the *People's Daily*, and activities such as the "National Safety Open Class", the "National Emergency Science Popularization Venue Tour", and the "Forest and Grassland Fire Prevention Media Tour" were carried out. In light of the characteristics of the flood season, a series of science popularization works such as urban waterlogging and typhoon avoidance guides were produced and released based on emergency science popularization IPs such as "Yingjixia" and "An'an". The "Emergency Compass" program was launched, producing multiple audio tips on rainstorm avoidance and urban waterlogging, which were broadcast on a rolling basis during important time slots.

The setting of disciplines and majors related to climate change adaptation has been optimized. The construction level of disciplines such as environmental science and engineering and atmospheric science has been consolidated and improved, the layout of undergraduate majors in atmospheric science has been optimized, and the scale of postgraduate training has been steadily expanded. New disciplines and majors such as climate system science and climate change response technology and engineering have been

established, and climate change response has been included in the list of urgently needed disciplines and majors. The setting of vocational education majors for climate change adaptation has been strengthened, policy documents for meteorological talent training have been issued, and universities have been supported in carrying out special training and seminars on climate investment and financing, climate change adaptation, and sustainable agricultural climate development.

(iv) Deepening International Cooperation

Active participation in global climate change governance. In the multilateral process of global climate governance, China has supported the reasonable demands of developing countries, including equal emphasis on mitigation and adaptation and recognizing adaptation as an urgent priority for them. China has participated in the formulation of global adaptation goal indicators, promoting full consideration of the needs of developing countries in indicator selection. China has called on all parties to address the adaptation funding needs of developing countries and supported vulnerable groups such as small island states and least developed countries in enhancing their adaptation capacity. China has actively participated in the consultations on adaptation issues under the Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group (ECSWG) of the Group of Twenty (G20), promoting the inclusion of climate adaptation financing and other related content in the 2025 G20 Johannesburg Leaders' Declaration. China has participated in the consultations of the BRICS Climate Change and Sustainable Development Liaison Group (CGCCSD), promoting the conclusion of the *BRICS Leaders' Declaration on Climate Finance Framework*, which specifically highlights the importance of increasing adaptation funding and achieving climate-resilient development.

Active participation in climate change adaptation under bilateral and multilateral frameworks. China and the European Union jointly issued the *China-EU Leaders' Joint Statement on Climate Change*, emphasizing both sides' commitment to strengthening climate adaptation efforts. A memorandum of cooperation was signed with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the "Adaptation for Children" project and the sharing of South-South cooperation experiences. A China-UK inter-departmental memorandum of understanding on climate change cooperation was signed, aiming to strengthen cooperation in

areas such as climate change adaptation through the climate change ministerial dialogue mechanism and jointly promoting the multilateral process of climate governance. China and the European Commission jointly hosted the "China-EU Resilience Financing Seminar", promoting climate resilience construction and financing cooperation. China and the ASEAN Secretariat jointly held the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Forum Climate Adaptation Thematic Forum, sharing China's good practices in climate-resilient city development. The COP30 China Pavilion "Climate Adaptation Day" series of thematic side events was organized, and at the "China's Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation" high-level side event, early warning tools and artificial intelligence meteorological forecasting training datasets were released as global public goods, and typical cases of climate-resilient cities were shared.

Cooperation on climate finance with multilateral development banks has been continuously deepened. China has promoted the Asian Development Bank's support for addressing climate change, facilitating substantive progress in the operation of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Climate and Sustainable Development Project Preparation Fund. China has actively promoted the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to incorporate climate adaptation into its institutional strategic priorities and increase climate finance support. China has supported the New Development Bank in making "achieving sustainable development and climate goals" one of the four key focus areas in its 2022–2026 overall strategy, with 40% of total financing allocated to projects that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The China-World Bank Group Global Ecosystem and Transformation Center, jointly established by China and the World Bank Group, held a flagship seminar, inviting Chinese experts and representatives from 15 developing countries to discuss ecosystem restoration in the context of climate change action and promote mutual learning.

The quality and effectiveness of South-South cooperation on climate change adaptation have been steadily improved. China has carried out South-South cooperation projects on climate change adaptation, such as "Early Warning", steadily advanced the signing of relevant cooperation agreements and project delivery, and hosted South-South cooperation capacity

building seminars themed on climate adaptation. China has shared the MAZU Chinese solution with developing countries, providing early warning technology, jointly carrying out capacity building, and jointly building risk identification and assessment systems. China has steadily operated the ocean cooperation platforms jointly built with multiple countries, carrying out multi-field ocean exchange and cooperation and enhancing the climate response capacity of developing countries. Relying on the Belt and Road Initiative International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC), China has provided adaptation technology consulting services to partner countries.

Conclusion

Against the backdrop of global warming, extreme meteorological disaster in China are expected to become more frequent and intense in 2026, with the climate risk situation remaining severe. The hydrometeorological conditions are expected to be generally unfavorable, and the Agro-climatic conditions are expected to be moderately unfavorable. Climate change will continue to bring multiple adverse impacts on China's food security, ecological security, urban and rural operations, energy supply, public health, and the production and people’s daily lives, the pressure on climate risk prevention and control will continue to increase.

Going forward, we will anchor on the overall goal of basically building a climate-resilient society by 2035, implement the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee and the Outline for the 15th Five-Year Plan, accelerate the improvement of the climate change adaptation working system, improve the full-chain closed-loop workflow of "observation-assessment-action-feedback-enhancement", deeply advance climate change adaptation actions in various fields and regions. By doing so, we will continuously enhance the capacity to prevent major climate-related risks and disasters, promote phased achievements in building a climate-resilient society, and contribute China's solutions to enhancing global climate change adaptation capacity.

Appendix

Documents and Standards Related to Climate Change Adaptation in Key Areas Issued in 2025

Area	No	Time of Issuance	Title	Issuing Authorities
Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment	1	April 2025	Measures for the Administration of Artificial Intelligence Meteorological Application Services	CMA
	2	April 2025	Action Plan for Enhancing Meteorological Disaster Risk Early Warning Capacity (2025–2027)	CMA
	3	May 2025	National Climate Change Standards System Development Plan	MEE, NDRC, MIIT, MNR, MOHURD, MOT, MWR, MOFCOM, PBC, SAMR, CMA, NEA, NFGA, NRA, CAAC
	4	June 2025	Technical Guidelines for Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment (for Trial Implementation)	MEE, CMA
	5	August 2025	Notice on Issuing the Interim Measures for Natural Disaster Investigation and Assessment	General Office of the State Council
	6	December 2025	Guiding Opinions on Promoting Innovative Practices of the "Observation as a Service" Concept	CMA
Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction	7	February 2025	National Overall Emergency Plan	General Office of the CPC Central Committee, General Office of the State Council
	8	March 2025	Notice on Key Points of Flood Control and Typhoon Prevention Work in 2025	MOT
	9	April 2025	Notice on Effectively Carrying Out the 2025 National Disaster Prevention and Reduction Day Work	Office of the National Committee for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief
	10	May 2025	Report on Implementing the Deliberations of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the Report on the Allocation and Use of Fiscal Funds for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Emergency Management	The State Council

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Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction	11	July 2025	Implementation Plan for Enhancing Nowcasting and Very Short-Range Early Warning Capacity for Extreme Severe Weather (2025–2026)	CMA
	12	November 2025	Notice on Effectively Carrying Out Extreme Weather Prevention Work Such as Cold Waves and Gales in 2025–2026	MOT
	13	November 2025	Notice on Issuing the Interim Norms for the Government-Society Collaborative Guarantee Mechanism for Emergency Supplies	Office of the National Committee for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief
Water Resources	14	January 2025	Notice on Organizing the Application for the 2025 Central Fiscal Beautiful Rivers and Lakes Protection and Construction Projects	MOF, MEE
	15	January 2025	Notice on Actively Carrying Out Practical Exploration of Water Ecological Product Value Realization in the First Batch of National Ecological Product Value Realization Mechanism Pilots	MWR, NDRC
	16	February 2025	Notice on Issuing the Key Points of Water Diversion Management Work in 2025	MWR
	17	February 2025	Notice on Issuing the Key Points of National Water Conservation Work in 2025	MWR
	18	March 2025	Opinions on Comprehensively Building the Institutional and Policy System for Water Conservation	MWR, MIIT, MOHURD, MARA, SAMR
	19	May 2025	Action Plan for the Protection and Construction of Beautiful Rivers and Lakes (2025–2027)	MEE, NDRC, MOF, MOHURD, MWR, MARA, NFGA
	20	June 2025	Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Ecological Flow of Rivers and Lakes (for Trial Implementation)	MWR, NDRC, MNR, MEE, SASAC, NEA
	21	June 2025	Opinions on Comprehensively Advancing the Protection and Management of Rivers and Lakes	General Office of the CPC Central Committee, General Office of the State Council
	22	June 2025	Measures for Compensation for the Use of Flood Storage and Detention Areas (2025)	The State Council
	23	July 2025	Notice on Issuing the Provisions on the Supervision and Assessment of Resettlement of Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy Projects	MWR

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Water Resources	24	August 2025	Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Selection and Commendation of the China Water Conservation Award	MWR
	25	September 2025	Notice on the Application of the Mapping Results of the Key National Soil and Water Loss Prevention and Treatment Areas	MWR
	26	September 2025	Notice on Announcing the Second Batch of Pilot Areas for Water Budget Management	MWR
	27	October 2025	Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Recommendation and Promotion of Advanced, Mature and Applicable Water-Saving Technologies and Equipment	MWR
	28	November 2025	2025 List of Mature and Applicable Water Conservancy Scientific and Technological Achievements for Promotion	MWR
	29	November 2025	Notice on Carrying Out the First Batch of National Soil and Water Conservation Demonstration Creation Activities	MWR
	30	December 2025	Notice on Issuing the Assessment Measures for Implementing the Rigid Constraints System on Water Resources	General Office of the State Council
	31	December 2025	Technical Guidelines for Boundary Demarcation of Drinking Water Source Protection Areas (HJ 1424-2025)	MEE
Terrestrial Ecosystems	32	January 2025	Opinions on Several Specific Issues Concerning Further Advancing the Reform of the Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation System	MEE, MOJ, MOF, MNR, MOHURD, MWR, MARA, SAMR, NFGA, NDCPA, SPC, SPP
	33	February 2025	Notice on Organizing the Application for the 2025 Demonstration Projects for Ecological Restoration of Historically Abandoned Mines	MOF, MNR
	34	February 2025	Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Ecological and Environmental Field to Advance the Beautiful China Initiative	MEE, NDRC, MOE, MIIT, MOF, MOHRSS, MNR, MOHURD, MOT, MWR, MARA, SASAC, CAS, CMA, NFGA, NSFC
	35	May 2025	Notice on Effectively Strengthening Work Safety in the Forestry and Grassland System During the “May Day” Holiday and Flood Season	NFGA
	36	May 2025	Notice on Further Strengthening the Supervision of Ecological Restoration of Production Mines	MNR

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Terrestrial Ecosystems	37	July 2025	Regulations on the Ecological and Environmental Protection Responsibility System for Local Party and Government Leading Officials (for Trial Implementation)	General Office of the CPC Central Committee, General Office of the State Council
	38	September 2025	Notice on Issuing the Overall Plan for the "Three-North" Shelterbelt Forest Program	General Office of the State Council
	39	September 2025	Notice on Carrying Out the 2025 National Land Change Survey and Forest, Grassland, Wetland and Desertification Survey and Monitoring	MNR, NFGA
	40	November 2025	Regulations on Forest and Grassland Fire Prevention and Suppression	The State Council
	41	December 2025	Notice on Strengthening Basic Geological Survey Work	MNR
	42	December 2025	Technical Specifications for Ecological and Environmental Protection Effectiveness Assessment of National Parks (for Trial Implementation) (HJ 1435-2025)	MEE
	43	December 2025	Technical Specifications for Ecological and Environmental Protection Effectiveness Assessment of Nature Parks (for Trial Implementation) (HJ 1436-2025)	MEE
	44	December 2025	Technical Guidelines for Ecological and Environmental Zoning-Based Management and Control—General Principles (HJ 1430-2025)	MEE
	45	December 2025	Guidelines for the Construction of the Information Platform for Ecological and Environmental Zoning-Based Management and Control (HJ 1431-2025)	MEE
	46	December 2025	Notice on Issuing the Several Measures of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Promoting the Development of the Non-Timber Forest-Based Economy	NFGA
Oceans and Coastal Zones	47	January 2025	Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment — Marine Ecological Environment (HJ 1409-2025)	MEE
	48	November 2025	National Guide for Meteorological Disaster Risk Early Warning Services for Aquaculture (for Trial Implementation)	CMA, MARA
	49	December 2025	Technical Guidelines for the Supervision and Management of Pollutant Discharge Outlets into Rivers and Seas — Standardized Construction of Sea-Discharge Outlets (HJ 1437-2025)	MEE

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Agriculture and Food Security	50	January 2025	Opinions on Further Deepening Rural Reform and Solidly Promoting Comprehensive Rural Revitalization	CPC Central Committee, State Council
	51	April 2025	Guiding Opinions on Building a New Meteorological Service System for Agriculture to Support Comprehensive Rural Revitalization	CMA
	52	July 2025	Notice on Accelerating Relief for the Dairy Industry and Enhancing Its High-Quality Development	MARA
	53	August 2025	Work Plan for Agricultural Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief to Ensure a Bumper Autumn Grain Harvest	MARA
	54	September 2025	Emergency Plan for Major Agricultural Natural Disasters	MARA
	55	October 2025	Measures for the Management of Permanent Basic Farmland Protection Red Lines	MNR, MARA
	56	December 2025	Measures for Quality Acceptance of Supplementary Cultivated Land (for Trial Implementation)	MARA, MNR
Health and Public Sanitation Health and Public Sanitation	57	January 2025	Guidelines for Public Action on Health Adaptation to Climate Change	NDCPA
	58	June 2025	Notice on Conducting National-Level High-Temperature Health Risk Early Warning and Health Advisory Services	NDCPA, CMA
	59	July 2025	Notice on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Healthy Environment Promotion Action under the Healthy China Initiative (2025–2030)	NDCPA, NDRC, MIIT, MCA, MOF, MEE, MOHURD, MOT, MWR, MARA, MCT, NHC, MEM, NRTA, CMA, NATCM
	60	September 2025	Reply on the Implementation Plan for the Medical and Health Foundation-Strengthening Project	The State Council
	61	December 2025	Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Coordination and Synergy to Promote the High-Quality Development of Health and Wellness Meteorological Services	CMA, MCA, MCT, NHSA, NFGA, NATCM, NDCPA
Cities and Human Habitats	62	January 2025	Implementation Plan for Beautiful Village Development	MEE, MARA, NDRC, MOF, MNR, MOHURD, MWR, SAMR, NFGA

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Cities and Human Habitats	63	January 2025	Implementation Plan for Beautiful City Development	MEE, Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, NDRC, MIIT, MOF, MNR, MOHURD, MOT, MCT, PBC, NDA
	64	May 2025	Opinions on Continuously Advancing the Urban Renewal Campaign	General Office of the CPC Central Committee, General Office of the State Council
	65	July 2025	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines for the Formulation of Urban Renewal Plans	MOHURD
	66	August 2025	Notice on Issuing the Action Plan for Implementing the Opinions of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Promoting the Construction of New-Type Urban Infrastructure to Build Resilient Cities (2025–2027)	MOHURD, NDRC, MIIT, MPS, MOF, MOFCOM, NFRA, NDA, National Fire and Rescue Administration
	67	October 2025	Notice on the Assessment and Revision of Rainstorm Intensity Formulas	MOHURD, CMA
	68	December 2025	Planning Guidelines for the Optimizing the Territorial Spatial Planning for Urban Stock Space (TD/T 1111-2025)	MNR
Infrastructure and Major Engineering Projects	69	2025	Guiding Opinions on Thoroughly Conducting the Investigation and Management of Disaster-Related Risks and Hidden Hazards of Major Infrastructure	Office of the National Committee for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief
Climate-Sensitive Secondary and Tertiary Industries	70	March 2025	Notice on Effectively Carrying Out Flood Control and Drought Relief Work in the Power Industry in 2025	NEA
	71	March 2025	Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Power Emergency Response System and Capacity Building	NEA
	72	March 2025	Notice on Issuing the Key Tasks for Power Safety Regulation in 2025	NEA
	73	March 2025	Measures for the Mobilization of National Power Emergency Rescue Teams	NEA
	74	April 2025	Notice on Effectively Carrying Out Mine Flood-Control Safety Work in 2025	National Mine Safety Administration

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Climate-Sensitive Secondary and Tertiary Industries	75	April 2025	Notice on Accelerating the Construction of National-Level Power Emergency Bases	NEA
	76	April 2025	Work Plan for the Organization, Construction and Management of Power Enterprise Emergency Teams	NEA
	77	June 2025	Notice on Promoting the Establishment and Improvement of Internal Reporting and Reward Mechanisms for Accident Hazards in Power Enterprises	NEA
	78	July 2025	Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Power-Related Emergency Plans of Power Enterprises	NEA
	79	August 2025	Emergency Response Mechanism of the National Energy Administration for Energy Emergencies (for Trial Implementation)	NEA
	80	September 2025	Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Inter-Provincial and Inter-Regional Power Emergency Dispatch	NDRC, NEA
Transportation Disaster Prevention and Emergency Support	81	Early 2025	Special Action Plan for Highway Safety Risk Management and Control During the Flood Season	MOT
	82	March 2025	Working Mechanism for Highway Defense and Response to Severe Weather During the Flood Season	MOT, CMA
	83	April 2025	Notice on Conducting Graded and Classified Management and Control of Expressways During the Flood Season	MOT, MPS, CMA
	84	May 2025	Implementation Plan for Enhancing Highway Safety and Resilience (2025–2028)	MOT, NDRC
	85	June 2025	Notice on Further Deepening Cooperation Between Transport and Meteorological Authorities	MOT, CMA
	86	December 2025	Proactive Defense Measures for Severe Weather Such as Heavy Rainfall, Typhoons, and Low-Temperature Rain, Snow and Freezing Conditions in the Transport Sector	MOT
	87	2025	Notice on Conducting an In-Depth Investigation of Disaster Risks and Hidden Hazards in Railway Infrastructure	NRA
	88	2025	Notice on Conducting the Investigation and Management of Risks and Hidden Hazards of Railway Operation Bridges and Tunnels	NRA
	89	2025	Notice on Further Improving the "Call-Response" Mechanism for Highway Meteorological Early Warning During the Flood Season	MOT

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Fiscal and Financial Support	90	March 2025	Policy List of Central Government Finance for Strengthening Agriculture, Benefiting Farmers and Enriching Rural Areas in 2025	MARA
	91	June 2025	Plan for Developing the Financial Meteorological Service System	CMA
	92	June 2025	Green Finance Endorsed Project Catalogue (2025 Edition)	PBC, NFRA, CSRC
	93	June 2025	Notice on Issuing the 2025 Budget for Key Ecological Protection and Restoration Treatment Funds	MOF
	94	August 2025	Biodiversity Finance Catalogue (Trial Draft)	PBC
	95	November 2025	Measures for the Administration of Funds for Marine Ecological Protection and Restoration	MOF
Talent Training	96	July 2025	Several Opinions on Further Strengthening the Training of Meteorological Professionals	MOE, CMA